WHY SHOULD FRED ROSENBAUM BE A BURGLAR AT 20 ?

here Seems to be no Boubt that He Is, and Yet His Pather is Weathy, and all of the Family Except He is Respectable.

Fred Rosenbaum's case is one of those that puzzle folks. Why should be with a good bringing up and a rich father be a burglar

There are all sorts of speculations, but in spite of what some folks say it was not through want of pocket money, for those who know Jacob S. Rosenbaum know he is one of the most indulgent parents in Hoboken. Neither is it on account of parental neglect. for through all the boy's waywardness and thievery the father's home was always open to him, and even now when he is publicly disgraced his father has bailed him out of iail. Some folks say it is kleptomania, and the family's friends like to encourage this notion. But the police say he was never known to steal a thing in his life unless there was an atmos-

It seems much more likely that evil compansome folks say that he was born bad and would have been bad whether or no. Perhaps dime novels helped. Any way Fred Bosenbaum is under arrest on a charge of burglary.

Five or six years ago, while his voice was still a high treble, he began to go to the bad. He was at school then, and he helped start a small "gang" of small boys, modelled after the plan of the wild Western gangs in the dimenovels. Only Fred's gang contemplated the taking of small "swag." and that more for the fun of the thing than anything else. Money surely could have been no object to Fred, whose father owned a great deal of real estate in Hoboken, and was reputed to be worth \$250,000 at the least. When the boy left school the gang was still Sourishing, and for that matter it is hanging on yet after a fashion, although Detectives Davin and Gallagher have done much to cripple the The boys called it the Phoenix gang, for ne reason never discovered. The principle object of the organization, it seemed was to act mysteriously. Incidentally, the members committed no end of small and infinitely exseperating depredations.

For instance, they used to steal coal. Sev eral big railroads run through Hoboken and dive into the side of Bergen Hills through tunnels. Coal trains coming this way are in the orders. Here is where the Phoenix come in The boys used to raid the cars and pitch as much coal as possible off on the tracks. Afterward they gathered the coal up and and soid it to a dealer in Hoboken, who afterward did time for his part in it. The gang spent its coal money for beer and cigarettes. Some of the gang were sent to Snake Hill for this, but Fred

Bosenbaum got off.

About the time that the gang's coal business was broken up. Col. Hart. who kept a stand in Washington Market, began to miss butter. Tub after tub disappeared in the most mysterious manner. He never discovered how it gan to find butter over in their territory, and Col. Hart said it was his. It was the Phoenix

The smashing of the glass awakened Mrs.
French, however, who keeps a boarding house up stairs and she awakened Fruser and his clark, George Burgos. Burges ran down stairs and into the grocery, where he discovered Rosenbaum trying to pryopen the money drawer with a steel instrument. Burges shouted:

"What are you doing here?"
Rosenbaum vanited over the counter, dived through the hole in the door, and ran down the street. Two policemen followed him, and one of them captured him after a sharp run. The young man refused to say anything to Recorder RadDonough's questions the next morning, and the Recorder held him in \$1,000 ball to appear before the Grand Jury. His father balled him.

to appear before the Grand Jury. His latter balled him.
Folios Captain Hayes says that the young law breakers of the Phonix gang have got to be checked, and that family influence will not be allowed to have weight in the case of Fred Rosenbaum. He has had many chances, but

be allowed to have weight in the case of Fred Rosenbaum. He has had many chances, but he will have no more.

Yesterday Policeman Patrick Hayes, a son of the Captain, arrested "Sneak" Conway on the charge of assaulting John Hoens, who keeps a saloon at Twelfth street and Willow avenue. Conway had been out all night, and his pockets were full of money. But it was not so much because "Sneak" Conway threw a beer mug at the bartender that the police really wanted him as because he was Fred Hosenbrum's confederate on Thursday night. This, Capt. Hayes says, he discovered yesterday and knows to be a fact. Conway has long been a member of the Phosinx gang, and is an intimate friend of Hosenbaum's. He comes of very respectable parents, too, but has done time in several instances, nevertheless.

The Rosenbaum family tage the young man's evil conduct very much to heart. The father was a merchant before he retired from business. He lives in a handsome house at 370 Fark avenue.

West Side Democratic Club.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.-The West Side Democratic Glub was incorporated with the Secretary of State yesterday, with objects to promote and maintain the principals of the Democratic party, to foster and encourage social intercourse among its members, and to protect and advocate the interests of the inhabitants and property owners of that part of the city of New York lying westwardly of Central Park and Morningside Park. The managers are Bryan L. Kennelly, Theodore N. Mellvin, Henry Lowenthal, James E. Kelly, William B. Ellison, Parrell F. O'Dowd. Clifford Boese, James D. Mestre, B. Oppenheim, John J. Harold, Louis B. Roiston, William J. Warburton, Charles F. Ahlstrom, George C. Coffin, and Edward R. Eurphy.

John W. Goodwin, a policeman of the Oak street station, while on a leave of absence in August, 1889, fell from a buggy in which he was driving with his wife, and was arrested and taken to his own station house, accused of toxication. There he signed his resignation. before Sergeant Mangan. He brought pro-seedings for reinstatement on the grained that he signed the resignation under duties. A jury decided in his layer, but a writ of per-emptory mandamus for his reinstatement was stayed pending appeal to the Supreme Court. Geograf Term. The writ has been set aside by the General Term, on the ground that he did not present his case sufficiently to the Police FARMER O'DONALD'S GOLD BRICKS He Is \$6,000 Out of Porket and His Dream

of Vant Wealth to Shattered. BUTLAND, Nov. 14 .- Three young men have secutly appeared in Hampton, N. Y., last week, and they took the parts of a young man in search of his uncle, a Government assayer. and an Indian. As a result a rich farmer is \$6,000 out of pocket. The young man in search of his uncle came first. Early in the summer he called on Farmer John O'Donald and inquired for his uncle who, he said, used to live near Hampton. His name was John O'Donald. That was Farmer O'Donald's name, too, and perhaps he knew him. Farmer O'Donald did not. The young man was a gift talker and he told about the West in such an entertaining way that O'Donald was charmed with his new acquaintance and was really sorry that he young man left, saying he was going to Whitehall to continue his search. Several days later he returned and told Mr. O'Donald that he had found that his uncle had died several years ago near Whitehall.

This was particularly unfortunate, the young man said. When he had enlisted Mr. O'Donald's sympathies and excited his curisity he told the reason of his search. During his life in the West he said he had befriended an Indian. This Indian possessed a valuable secret, the knowledge of a plan of making untold gold. He had some of this gold with him in the form of bars, and would sell this and the secret of the mine. He had come East with this Indian to find his uncle, who, he thought, would advance the money to pay the

with this Indian to find his uncle, who, he thought, would advance the money to pay the Indian. This Indian, he said, had been cheated some time in the past, and was suspleious of the whole white race except himself, who had befriended him. Now that his uncle was dead there was no one to whom he could apply for money unless, perhaps. Mr. O'Donaid would help him.

Mr. O'Donaid was so charmed with the glib young man that he swallowed the bait. The swindler emphasized the necessity of secrecy and arranged with Mr. O'Donaid to meet him next day at a hotel in Rutland. The farmer kent the appointment and found the young man in waiting with, a team. The Indian, he said, was hiding in the woods with the treasure, as he did not think it safe to come into town. They drove to I'me Hill, a few miles from the village, and there met a man who was rigged out as an Indian. The imitation was good enough to deceive the unsuspecting farmer. The Indian produced the bars and agreed to let them take one to have it tested. Then O'Donaid and his young friend drove back to Butiand and the swindler went into a jeweller's store with the bar, leaving Mr. O'Donaid outside. He came back after a time and said they told him they could make the test, but it would take several days. They told him, though, he said, that there was a Government assayer at one of the hotels who might do it quicker.

So they went to the hotel and found the other conspirator who was registered at one of the hotels under the name of O'Brien. After the

Government assayer at one of the hotels who might do it quicker.

So they went to the hotel and found the other conspirator who was registered at one of the hotels under the name of O'Brien. After the name was written United States Assayer, Philadelphia Mint." Mr.O'Brien was asked to make the test. but at first declined and said it would take too long to make an assay of quartz. When told the gold was not in the shape of quartz, but in bars, he said he would test it and report after dinner. He took the brick and the young man took Mr. O'Donald in to dinner. Then they called on O'Brien. He reported that the gold was the finest he ever saw. that two bars like the one he examined would be worth \$30,000,000 and that it must have come from a very rich mine. Then O'Donald and the young man went back to see the indian, and after much haggling he agreed to sell the bars and the secret of the mine for \$0,000. O'Donald went to the bank he for \$0,000. O'Donald went to the bank in Poulthey and got the money. He said he wanted it to buy some real estate. The bank people wanted to give him a draft on New York, but he insisted on cash, and finally gotit. He came back, paid over the money, and got the bricks and the secret of the mine. Then he started for home, and agreed te meet the gilb young man next day in Aibany to go to Philadelphia and get the money for the gold bara. O'Donald went to bed that night with an idea that he would yet be a richer man than Jay Gould.

Next morning he got a letter which surprised him. It was to this effect:

"The Indian we best eut of his gold was no Indian. Those gold bars are brass, and you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep quiet or people will sail you had better keep drafter. The same had yo

disappeared, but the Hoboken detectives began to find butter over in their territory, and Col. Hart said twas his. It was the Phomiz rang again. The detectives worked very rad on the case, and not only found out who stole the tubs, but who the grocers were who bought them. Then there was another cleaning up, and some folks say it was only the implement of the collection of the collection

lands. As no Indian can live off a reservation without taking land in severalty and declaring his intention of becoming a citizen. Moreon than the property of the season went up to allot land to these Indians. When he got there he found that they had a few days before sold off all their stock, which amounted to considerable, packed their effects and left only a trace of their former camp. He notified the agent, who despatched half a dozen Indian police after the band to bring them back to the Cheyenne agency. They overtook the band near the edge of the Pine Ridge agency, and endeavored to persuade them to return. All but one Indian refused. They said that they were going to Pine Ridge agency, to reside there in the future. The Indian policemen returned to the agent, and when McKean left he had despatched a hig force of Indian police to bring them back without fail.

In the Courts for Seventeen Years.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 14.-The case of Harriet A. Birdsall against Alonzo Wheeler, which has been in the courts for seventeen years, was settled yesterday. Judge Hall sustained a de murrer of the plaintiffs which left the defendant without a defence. Counsel then agreed to have the Court give judgment and Judge Hall awarded Mrs. Birdsall \$5,300 and costs. The suit arose over the personal property, amounting to \$30,000, on the Gompeerstate, Westport formerly owned by Stephen Alden. The suit just finished was against Wheeler as bondsman, Mrs. Georgia V. Alden having falled to pay a judgment, thus leaving her surety liable. The case has been to the Supreme Court twice and has been now in the Superior Court three times. A verdict was once given for the plaintiff, once for the defendant, and the jury disagreed once. murrer of the plaintiff's which left the de-

He Once Put a Baby on a Railroad Tre

SIOUX CITY. Nov. 14.-David Cummings. discharged railroad employee, while drunk has confessed that last January he removed has confessed that last January he removed the spikes from a rail on the Sioux City and Pacific, causing the wreck of a passenger train just on the edge of the city, is which an engineer and fireman were injured. He is in jail. He also has been recognized as the man who placed his baby on the track to have it killed. It was seen by the brakeman and rescued.

Johns Hopkins's Fidances.

BALTIMORE. Nov. 14.-The Johns Hopkins University will receive about \$60,000 in stock from the twenty per cent. dividend declared from the twenty per cent dividend declared Wednesday on the Baltimore and Ohio common stock. When the University disposed of \$1,200,000 of the million and a half left by the founder, in exchange for preferred stock which now yields about \$19,000 a year there remained at out \$3,00,000 of the common stock. It is bjoot this that the trustees have now gained \$200,000 additional. It has not yet been determined what will be done with it, but the probabilities are that it will be converted into each, thus adding a large lump to the annual income for this year.

Not Divided Under the Will. Nettie Arnell has brought an action in the Supreme Court against her sister. Elizaboth Eddy, and Carnes Eddy, executor of the will of Simon Simonson, father of the women, to set Simon Simonson, father of the women, to set aside assignments of nords and mortanges amounting to \$-\$5.500, which Mr. Simonson made to his dauginter. Mrs. Eddy. Mr. Simonson's will divided his property equally between his two daughters. Mrs. Arnell says that between the execution of the will and Mr. Simonson's death Mrs. Eddy secured these bonds and mortanges. WAS SHE MURDERED?

ricions Concerning the Benth of the Toung Actress, Fannie Cartwright. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.-Soon after midnight or the 3d instant the body of a young and pretty woman was found lying upon the rails of the Northwestern Railway at Artesian avenue. The wheels of a locomotive had cut the woman in the middle and crushed the back of one hand. Artesian avenue, at the place where the body was found, is not a cheerful place even when the moon is at its full or the street lamps are burning brightly. It is in a new portion of the city and few persons pass the railroad crossing after midnight. Trackmen and train hands who had feft the shops of the company and were on their way home saw nothing of the body twenty minutes before it was found. During this time two switch engines rolled

over the crossing.

It was 12:40 when a switchman who was walking along the track discovered the body. The strange position of the corpse, and the fact that a blazing match showed that the blood stains upon the clothing were dry, startled the man, and he told the police officers who came in response to his alarm that it was his opinion the woman had been murdered. The body was neatly dressed. The rings and bangles upon the fingers and bracelets bore many letters, but there was nothing about them all by which the victim could be identified. The body was taken to a morgue, where it lay forthirty-six hours before it was claimed. Then it became known that the dead woman was Mrs. Fannie Cartwright, an actress, who was to have left the day following her death for New Orleans, where she was to have left the day following her death for New Orleans, where she was to have filled an engagement with "The Fast Mail" company. Nobody could account for the manner of hesterible death. It was the opinion of many that she was run down by a train while on her way home. But it was made plain that the body was rigid when discovered: that the wheels of the engine had passed over her breast and the back of her right hand, and that the only blood found about her was dried upon her clothing. Then the theory of murder was advanced, and from that time until now evidence has been piling up to show that the pretty actress was murdered while defending her honor and then placed upon the railroad track, where it was hoped the wheels of a train would destroy proof of the real manner in which the poor girl had met her death.

Fannio Cartwright had had a stormy career, although but a mere girl at the time of her death she was as a widow, her husband having died about six months ago. It was for the purpose of supporting here-fil that she chose a career on the stage. She had shown much promise as an actress, and she sang with more than ordinary merit. On the day of her death she attended a ball at the house of a friend. While there she drank some wine and beer, but it is asserted, with every evidence of truth, that she was not intoxicated at the time she left for her own home. While she was arranging her bonner has been of much accou blood stains upon the clothing were dry, starwho came in response to his alarm that it was

bore no trace of blood or the marks of a car wheel.

The death of the actress suggests the fate which befell Aurelia Olson and Eva Mitchell. Both these girls were cruelly butchered—the former upon a lonely prairie and the latter during a storm on Grand Boulevard. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that young Beatty's name was associated with the Olson tragedy. The prisoner is insolent and abusive. He declares he knows nothing about the death of his companion.

WITH SHOYEL AND CROWBAR. A Fight Between Neighborn Which May Result in a Homicide.

LTONS, N. Y., Nov. 14.-What may result in a murder took place in this village yesterday when Hiram G. Crum struck Cornelius R. Ryan over the head with a crowbar. The relations of the two men have been strained for some time. Last summer Ryan's saloon, barn, and lot on Geneva street was held on a mortgage and afterward sold by him to Crum, who now owns the property. Ryan has felt ugly toward Dwyer and Crum, and frequently gave vent to In addition to this he has cor stantly tried to turn away as much trade as he could from the saloon and to make life as troublesome as possible for the lessees of the

troublesome as possible for the lessees of the stable.

Some weeks ago Crum received a bull dog from a friend which he agreed to exhibit to dog fanciera, and if possible effect its sale. On Tuesday last the dog died and was buried in the rear of the lot. Yesterday morning Crum discovered that the carcass had been disinterred and he started to rebury it. He had hardly begun the work before he was interrupted by Ryan, who, with an oath, asked: "Why don't you get off my land?" Crum said nothing and continued the digging. Then Ryan planted himself over the hole in such a way as to render further work impossible, and Crum pushed him aside. Ryan lost his temper and struck Crum on the side of the head with his shovel. Crum returned the blow with a crowbar, making a deep gash across the top of Ryan's head, which, it is thought, will prove fatal. The case has been brought before the Grand Jury.

Help for the Cataloguers.

The increase in the number of labor-saving devices shows itself from time to time inter estingly. One such device appears in most o the more important new books. An exfra flyleaf is inserted, whereon are printed alips meant to be cut out and pasted upon the cards meant to be cut out and pasted upon the cards of the library catalogue wherein the book is to be entered. There are sometimes three slips, sometimes only two. When there are three, one gives the series title of the book; the second gives the name of the author, the third the subject title. Each slip, after giving the brief title, which is printed in heavy-faced type, repeats the full title of the book, giving the place of publication, the name of the publisher, a description of the book, its size, number of pages, number of plates and maps or of illustrations, and the number of volumes. As the cataloguer has to find out this information for himself when the catalogue slips are not printed, and has to write two or three catalogue cards, it can be imagined how gladly he welcomes a book with this labor-saving device on its first page.

The Ogdensburgh View of Revision. OGDENBRUBGH, Nov. 14 .- The Presbytery of St. Lawrence met this week and discussed the proposed revision of the Westminster Confes-

sion. These conclusions were reached:
"First-That while the Presbytery recognizes the ability and fidelity of the Assembly' Committee on Revision as it is presented i

Committee on Revision as it is presented in its report sent out for consideration, and approving many changes auggested, it is not prepared to adopt it as a substitute for the old Confession.

"Second—Should the revision prevail we wish in chapter 3, section (new) 3, for the words: Some of mankind, a 'multitude whom no man can number.' Let section 7 (on preterition) be omitted.

"Third—The Presbytery also renews its request that a brief evangelical creed be prepared, consistent with the integrity of the Westminster Confession and the historic interpretation of it, voicing a consensus of the views of our Church for general and practical use."

Ill Luck Pursued Him. Harriman Knight of Garland, Me., has experienced a run of luck this fall that would dis-courage a Turk. Three weeks ago his horse ran away and threw him out of the wagon with the result of a broken wrist and generally bruised anatomy. A few days afterward, b fore his first cuts and bruises were healed, the same horse threw him out again, and, leaving same horse threw him out again, and, leaving him helpless in the road, dashed home, frightening the family half to death. Then one night his stable floor broke down, letting three horses into the basement. Two of the borses broke their halters, but the other was choked to death. The next week his son and daughter were threwn out of their wagon iva skilltishlorse, and the girls hip was dislocated while the boy was frightfully brused. On Wednesday of this week Knight was thrown out of his wason on the way to Bangor, and his leg was broken, while the horse was lamed, the wagon smashed, and the load of produce scattered for half a mile along the road.

THE NEW CASTS FOR THE MUSEUM. Mr. Robinson Reports Mis Selections to the

meeting of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Committee, appointed about a year ago for the purpose of taking steps toward enlarging the Museum's collection of casts, was held on Friday evening at the house of H. G. Marquand, the Chairman. The other members of the Committee present were: Bobert W. de Forest, Vice-Chairman; Edward D. Adams, Treasurer: Howard Manafield, George F. Baker, L. P. di Cesnola, John S. Kennedy, Allan Marquand. A. C. Merriam, F. W. Bhinelander, A. St. Gaudens, William B. Ware, and Stanford

Edward Robinson of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, who went abroad in June as the purchasing agent for the New York Musuem, made his report. The report said: The old haphazard way of making collection

of classical sculpture was the mythological, that is, all representations of Zeus or of Apollo, of whatever epochs, were brought to-gether in one room. This theory is now universally abandoned, and the chronological has taken its place. Therefore, when asked to undertake the task with which your committee intrusted me, I took as a standard a complete illustration of the rise and decline of classical art, excluding every piece that of classical art, excluding every piece that did not worthily fulfil its place in such a scheme. There are exceptions to this rule, of course. For instance, we cannot illustrate the development of Assyrian or ancient Persian art and in cases like these the aim should be to present as many of the different characteristics of the periods of whien monuments survive as we can bring together. In the case of the Italian Rennissance a strictly chronological selection would not produce the same effect as in the illustration of Greek art, and therefore it was thought wiser to group the objects according to individual sculptors or schools, without attempting to collect by any means all the works of such prolific masters as Donatello. Michael Angelo. or the Delia Robbias."

Mr. Robinson explained the difficulties in the way of purchasing casts not actually in the market, but added that foreign museum and Government authorities were so impressed with the liberality of the tentative hist that in every city he visited he was treated with unvarying contresy and interest. The most important object he obtained was a model of the Acropolis and of this Mr. Robinson says:

"The model, when finished, will represent the combined work of the four most eminent specialists of the present day in the subject to be treated—Curtius on the history. Raupert on the geography. Doerpfeld on the significance of local details and Walger as the artist."

Mr. Robinson put the Egyptian list aside for a future time, and devoted all his attention to the Greek, Roman, and Bensissance lists. The following is the list of casts intended to be ordered:

Persian—A selection of the famous Prieze of the Archers from Musa, now in the Louwer did not worthily fulfil its place in such

ordered: Persian—A selection of the famous Prieze of

ordered:
Persian—A selection of the famous Prieze of the Archers from Susa, now in the Louvre, colored in exact imitation of the originals. Subject to the consent of the authorities of that museum.
Greek—All the statues from the temple of Ægina; the complete pediment groups from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; all the sculptures of the Parthenon; a new model of the Acropolis of Athens, made expressly for this collection by the sculptor Walger of Berlin, under the direction of Profs. Ernst Curtius, Heinrich Kaupert, and William Dorpfold; a representative selection of the beautiful Attic grave monuments; all the reliefs from the great altar at Pergamon of which casts have been made; a large collection of casts from small bronzes and other figurines in various museums; the recent discoveries of the American School of Athens at Icaria.

Homan—A number of important reliefs, &c., of which casts have never yet been made, and an illustrative series of Homan sarcophagi, decorated with reliefs of mythological subjects.

The Herculanean bronzes.

of which casts have never yet been made, and an illustrative series of knoman sarcophagi, decorated with reliefs of mythological subjects.

The Herculanean bronzes.

Mediaval—A full collection of representative works illustrating the rise and development of seculpture in the Romanesque and Gothic periods, with some of the monumental specimens of wood carving, such as choir stalls, the Bishop's throne in the Cathedral at Uim, which is nearly thirty feet high, &cr. It is hoped also to secure one or more of the great cathedral portals like those in the Trocadero.

Italian Renaissance—A large number of the monumental works of this period, such as the Chiberti doors in the Baptistery at Florence, the great equestrian statue of Colleoniat Venice; a selection of the most beautiful tombs, such as the Marsuppini monument in Sta. Crose. Florence, and the monument of the Cardinal of Portugal in 8. Miniato: a collection of the works of Lonatello as complete as that in the Bargello; a series of the Della Robbia works, including a number of important ones never yet cast; the tombs of the Mediel by Michael Angelo and a large collection of the other works of this master; also the most complete collection of sculptures and details from the Ceriosa at Pavia to be found in any museum in the world.

The German and French Benaissance will be represented with equal fulness, the collection including the most jamous works of Peter Vischer, Adam Kraft, Velt Stroes, Jean Juste, Germain Pilon, Jean Goujon, Pierre Boutemps, and other artists of less celebrity, and also a collection of the graceful portrat busts of the Louis AVI, period at Versailles.

Mr. Robinson recommends that \$04.220 be appropriated for the several departments of the collection of reasts, based upon the estimates of two flowers and the several departments of the collection of casts, based upon the settimates of Nov. I. 1891. The committee adopted this resolution:

"That, in recognition of the courtesy of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in allowing this

in allowing this committee to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Edward Robinson, the curator of Greek and Roman sculpture in that museum, this committee tender to such trustees a copy of the new model of the Acropolis at Athens which this committee has ordered to be made."

SOLD BREWERIES TO SYNDICATES.

Green Won't Divide With Gill, Se Gill Suce An action of Andrew W. Gill for an accounting of \$500,000 received by William R. Green Louis to English syndicates, which is on 'trial will be resumed on Monday.

Mr. Gill alleges that Green and he formed a

partnership at Denver, in 1888, to place American hotels and breweries on the London market after procuring options from the ican hotels and breweries on the London market after procuring options from the owners. In furtherance of this agreement they secured the 'sale of the Windsor Hotel at Denver, whose proprietors were Bush & Moss. to an English syndicate, Subsequently, on options secured on breweries at Denver, an English syndidate was formed called the "Denver Breweries, Limited," and on breweries at St. Louis another English syndicate was created and named the "Bt. Louis Breweries, Limited," The profits received by Mr. Green through forming these English breweries syndicates were \$500,000.

Mr. Green admits a partnership in the Windsor Hotel transaction, but says that three others were equally interested in the deal with them. He denies, however, that Mr. Gill had anything to do with the breweries.

Hugh Murray's Estate.

When Hugh Murray. County Delegate of one setion of the Ancient Order of Hibernians died on July 24, 1889, it was said that he left an estate worth \$6,000. He left no will and his widow, who lives at 130 Leonard street his widow, who lives at 130 Leonard street, did not apply to the Surrogate for letters of administration. Last week, on the application of Mra. Hannah Wilson, a niece of Mr. Murray, the Surrogate ordered the widow to appear before him and answer why the guardianship of the estate should not be intrusted to Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Murray said yesterday that her husband's estate consisted of a lot at Fourth avenue and Thirty-ninth street. Brooklyn, worth \$1,200, and a few hundred dollars in cash. Mrs. Murray says that she has had to support herself since her husband's death.

For the Working Girls' Vacation Society. Eight pupils of Miss Nora M. Green will give a concert on Dec. 7 for the benefit of the Work ing Girls' Vacation Society. This event will be the occasion of the opening of Sherry's new ballroom. At the concert Mrs. Arthur Dyett will sing. The others who will take part are Miss Nellie Sabin Hyde, Mrs. Florence Jenckes, Miss Mabel Wiggins, Miss Emile Banta, Miss Lids Voorhees, Mr. Charles W. Hogan, and Mr. Carl Beringer. The concert will be followed by a dance. Among the patronesses of this charity are Mrs. Hamilton Mck. Twombly, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbitt, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Seth Low Mrs. Edward Bellamy, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, and Mrs. A. M. Palmer. the occasion of the opening of Sherry's new

Quess You're Safe, Mr. Daly.

James J. Daly, the Socialist-Labor candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-second district. one of the three men who failed to file their certificates of election expenses, called on certificates of election expenses, called on County Clerk McKenna at his home on Friday night and handed over his list of expenses, which shows that he spent 40 cents for his canvass. Mr. Day explained his failure to file his certificate before by saying that he was out of town and had requested Hugo Vogt, the Secretary of the Socialist party, to perform this duty for him. He did not know that it must be done by the candidate personally.

Conditions Three Years Old. Archbishop Corrigan said yesterday that the letter from the Sacred Congregation con-taining the conditions on which Dr. McGipnn's case would be reviewed in Bothe was re-ceived three years ago. OWNERS OF THE ORANGE DIAMOND. T. B. Bruce of London Settles With All

The orange diamond has at last found its owner. All litigation it has caused, except one ttle suit for a few thousand dollars damage for false imprisonment, came to an end yester day, and now the big yellow stone is ready to shine in the diadem of some popular actress or on the white bosom of a summer hotel clerk with its title undisputed. By a paper filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday all claimants give up their claims in favor of Thomas Boston Bruce of London. Mr. Bruce is one of the few men who have not been mentioned as owners of the diamond. He stepped into the ase very quietly last August. He surprised all the other claimants, but he succeeded in establishing his title so well that they made the offer of judgment which was filed yesterday. The diamond came to America last year with Edward C. M. Bruce, a brother of Thomas Bos-ton Bruce. It has been in a Bowery pawnshop, in the property room at Police Head-quarters, in the hands of a receiver, in a eweller's window, and in the possession of no ess than a dozen persons since it arrived. It ost \$1,500 to get it through the Custom House, and the officials there valued it at

It was found just outside the Kimberley diamond mines at Cape Town. Miguel Perez found it, and was shortly afterward murdered and it was stolen from him. It stayed in Africa several years, and was finally purchased and presented by the maids of honor to Queen Victoria. The Queen sold it for the benefit of a charity. It passed from hand to hand in London until it had had a dozen or more owners, and then Mr. Thomas Boston Bruce took it in payment of a debt.

Bruce gave it to his brother, Edward C. M. Bruce, to sell. E. C. M., it is said, presented the gem to his bride, who, in turn, sold a quarter interest in it to Joseph W. Carroll. Mr. Carroll's brother, the story goes, got hold of it and pawned it with Simpson for \$2.500. Joseph Carroll got the ticket and redsemed the stone. Then he gave it to Diamond Broker Seale, Mrs. E. C. M. Bruce's former husband, to sell. Shortly afterward Carroll had a chance to sell the stone for \$30,000. He wanted Seale to give it to him. Seale wouldn't, because he was negotiating to sell it for \$40,000. Then Carroll had feale arrested. Seale was discharged. Bruce and his wife came in as claimants, and the Police Property Clerk got nossession of the stone and kept it. Mr. Thomas Boston Bruce buys and reads The SCE in England, and copies of the paper containing accounts of the fight reached England about the time the Property Clerk got the stone. Mr. Bruce went to the London office of Sewell, Wolf & Hodge, lawyers, and retained them to get possession of the stone. They arranged to have Mr. Sewell appointed receiver. Then Mr. Carroll began a suit against everybody, including Mr. Carroll. The offer of judgment which finally decideds all question of ownership says that Thomas Boston Bruce is the owner, and is entitled to the possession of the diamond free from all liens and claims.

After the paper was filed Beceiver Sewell turned the gem over to himself as the agent of Mr. Thomas Boston Bruce is the owner, and is entitled to the possession of the diamond free from all liens and claims. It was found just outside the Kimberley diamond mines at Cape Town. Miguel Perez

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGRESS. Some of the Topics to be Discussed at its

Another religious Convention, similar in its purposes to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in Washington last month, is to meet in the same city this week. It is the fourteenth Congress of the Protestant Epis-copal Church in the United States, and it will bring together churchmen from all over the country to discuss the live topics of the day. The first of these Congresses was held seven-While the Congress has no legislative power,

its discussions will be interesting as showing the trend of thought in the Episcopal Church on several secular and religious subjects. No delegates are elected to the Congress, all churchmen who desire to attend being welcome. The management of the Church Congress has been in the hands of an executive committee whose members fill all vacancies

occurring in their ranks. This committee, which is thus a close corporation, makes all the selections of essayists and speakers at the sessions of the Congress.

The Congress will be in session four days, beginning on Tuesday. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds will preside, assisted by Bishop T. U. Dudley of Kentucky and Gen. J. R. Anderson. The first service is to be at 10% o'clock at the Church of the Epiphany, when holy communion is to be administered. Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts will be opened immediately after this service by Fx-

Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts will make the address. The first session will be opened immediately after this service by Exsonator Edmunds, the President. The regular sessions are to be held in "National Rifles" Hall, and the first topic is to be "Theism and Evolution." The writers on this subject are the Rev. Dr. Edwin Hanover of New Haven and the Rev. Dr. B. D. McConnell of Philadelphia. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Ziegenfuss of Poughkeepsie and Prof. Edward Worcester of Lehigh University. "Socialism" will be the topic for Wednesday morning, and it will be treated by the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop of Brooklyn, the Rev. Pascal Harrower of Staten Island, and the Rev. A. M. Bartiett of Delaware. The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Myrick will deliver addresses on the "Relations of the Clergy to Politica."

"New and Old Parochial Methods" and "Catholic and Protestant Tendencies in the Life of the Church" will be the two topics for Thursday. On the first the Rev. Dr. George W. Shinn, the Rev. Langdon Stewartson, the Rev. Honry A. Adams, and others will speak, and on the second Frof. Charles E. Grammer of the Virginia Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Drs. deorge M. Shinn, the Rev. Langdon Stewartson, the Rev. Honry A. Adams, and others will speak, and on the second Frof. Charles E. Grammer of the Virginia Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Drs. Arthur Brooks and J. O. S. Huntington of this city.

"The True Policy of Diocesan Missions" is one of Friday's topics. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop E. R. Atwell of western Missouri, the Rev. George A. Carstensen of New York, and others. The last session of the Congress will be held on Friday afternoon, when "Personal Religion" will be discussed by Bishop O. W. Whitaker of Pennsylvania and Bishop O. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and the Rev. Henry Mottet will also speak.

During the Congress, officials and appointees are to be the guests of the l

CONCERTED MORAL EFFORT, INDEED

Young Mr. Vrooman and the "World" En-list Each Other in a Mighty Enterprise. "The New York Union of Beligious and Humanitarian Societies for Concerted Moral Ef-fort, 222 West Forty-third street, New York," the organization of which was exploited through the medium of nine columns in the World of Nov 13, and which was to cover the millennium with a magnifying glass and bring millennium with a magnifying glass and bring this city in touch with it, turns out to be the conception of an irresponsible young man named Vrooman. He visited a large number of ministers and conspicuous men in this city, and asked for their coopparation in securing additional playgrounds for the children of the poor. To some of them he said he was a reporter and from others he concealed that fact. Many of the persons he visited thought it would be a good thing if such an end could he attained. Mr. Vrooman then went to the "headquarters of the union." where he lives, and formed an organization by signing the names of some of the men he had seen to a letter which he sent broadcast proclaiming that a united effort of all sects and religious was to be made to wipe out the siums of New York and to cradicate poveriv in all its forms. Just over the signatures attached were the words "Committee of Organization." At the bottom of the list was the name. "Walter Vrooman, Secretary, 222 West Forty-third street."

The men whose names he used, some of them without warrant, had no idea that there was any organization until they saw the article in the World, which gave interviews with cartain men, some of which are now repudiated. Bishop Potter, for instance, from whom Vrooman concealed his identity as a reporter, declared to a Sux reporter that he had had no interview with a representative of the World.

"If that reporter says," continued the Bishop, "that i spoke with him on the steps of the Diocesan House on Thursday he tells a falsehood, for I was not even there on that day."

Ex-Mayor Hewitt said his name was used without his consent and that he ad no idea without his consent and that he ad no idea without his consent and that he ad no idea without his consent and that he ad no idea. this city in touch with it, turns out to be the

falsehood, for I was not even there on that day."

Ex-Mayor Hewitt said his name was used without his consent, and that he had no idea that what he said was to be published, as the man who saw him did not announce that he was a reporter.

This magnificent scheme of Mr. Vrooman's has been put before the public as a spontaneous effort on the part of well-known pentaneous effort on the part of the statements of the Rev. Madison C Peters. the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, Dr. Albert Shaw, and others, there has been no talk on this question among the clergymen of this city except what Vrooman has had with each man individually.

CANNOT EQUALLED

VALUES OUTLINED

LADIES' PARIS CAPES

We beg to invite attention to a large invoice of Paris-made Capes received the past week, which we shall place on sale Monday morning at great concessions from actual value. They consist of Embroidered Plushes, Camel's Hair Cloths, soft wool materials in novel designs, Broadcloths and Cheviots, also many new ideas in Mourning Capes. They are in all sizes from 34 to 43 inch bust measurement.

We make no charge for altering Ladje or Misses' Cloubs, Sutta, Per Curments or Pur Capes.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Midwinter Styles of Imported Bonnets,

Round Hats, and Toques. Just received a large importation of new Midwinter Styles of Dress Bonnets and Toques; also new designs in Round Hats for street and carriage wear.

These Mate are well worth taspection, at we have marked the cuttre chipment at extremely low prices,

FELT GOODS.

We have just put on sale a very choice assortment of Imported Felt Hats, in select shapes, that were brought out expressly for our Trimmed Hat Department. We shall sell the same at less than cost of impor-

Special Values in Hats. 100 dozen fine Fur Felt Hats, in a variety

of dress shapes, black and all colors, 75c. and 98c. each; worth \$1.25 and \$1.50. 1,500 dozen Felt Hats, in a large variety of shapes, black and colors, 45c. each; worth \$1.

300 dozen Trimmed Sallor Hats, black and colors, 85c. each. 250 dozen Trimmed Alpine Hats, black and

colors, \$1.10 each. Great reduction in prices throughout on

ntire stock of Felt Hate and Beanets. FEATHERS.

150 dozen fine Imported Pompons, in all the choice shades, 58c. each; were 75c. 225 dozen Pompons, including some of our choicest imported novelties, 98c. each; reduced from \$1.75, \$2.50, &c. 550 dozen Ostrich Tips of fine French curl.

black and all colors, 65c. per bunch three; worth \$1.

Children's Outfitting Department.

At **52.**75

ALL-WOOL PLAID CLOAKS, in a beautiful assortment of colorings, stylishly trimmed with Astrachan. These are without doubt the best

over offered in this line of goods, At \$4.75, \$5.75, \$7.75,

ishly trimmed with Fur.

Holiday Novelties in Silk, Satin and Plush. (ART DEPARTMENT.)

This Department to replete with Novelties which, in point of morit and steganos of iceign, cannot be equalled by any other cotabilshment. They comprise the highest artistic efforts of noted artists in Paris and Berlin, and in addition contain many unique and handsome Decorative and Source articles from our Art Workrooms

Satin Table Covers, hand embroidered, knotted fringe, \$3.69 each; worth \$5.50. Silk Lambrequins, gold embroidered, hand-knotted fringe, \$6.98 each; worth

Satin Table Scarfs, gold embroidered, 20x 80 inches, \$9.98 each. Satin Table Covers, richly embroidered, \$6.98 each; worth \$12.

Satin Sofa Cushion Covers, hand embroidered, \$3.48 each; worth \$6.50. Satin Panels, finest Japanese embroidery

24x50 inches, \$5.98 each; worth \$13. Silk Decorating Scarfs, gold embroidered. 98c. each: worth \$1.50. Silk Scarfs, silk embroidered, outlined with gold thread, \$1.68 each; were \$2.50.

Florentine Silk Head Rests (double), perfumed with best sachet powder, 48c. each. Satin Head Rests, gold embroidered, 98c. Surah Silk Head Rests, hand painted in shaded tints, \$1.95 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Unquestionably the most complete and ex tensive assortment of Handkerchiefs ever collected under one roof, embracing the products of the great Handkerchief markets of Europe and Asia, exhibiting the wonderful skill of the hand embroiderer and the effective work of the artions by machinery. Men's all-Silk hand hemstitched Japanese

Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. each. Men's all-Slik embroidered Initial Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 1%-inch hem, 59c.

Ladies' hand-embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, fine quality and full size, 89c. each; worth 55c. Ladies' Gauze Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered, 58c. each: worth \$1. 750 dozen manufacturer's seconds Irish

hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12%c. each; worth 15c. to 25c. Ladies' Batiste Handkerchiefs, machine embroidered, 19c. each.

Men's Hemstitched Batiste Handkerchiefs, plain and printed borders, 9c. each Men's fine quality Hemstitched Batiste Handkerchiefs, printed borders, 121 p.

AMERICA. 1N DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

BELOW

Two "Specials" for this Week,

One Lot Real Shanghai

Suitable for street and

evening wear, and decora-

tive art purposes, at

49c. yard.

One Lot Bedford Tricots,

> all colors, 39c. yard.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

HOUSE COATS.

Men's English All-Wool House Coats, in plaid and stripe effects, with cord trimming. value \$9, at.

Men's Cloth House Coats, in navy, brown, garnet, and bottle green shades, with quilted satin facing, value \$10.50, at.

BATH ROBES.

NECKWEAR.

Men's Bath Robes, in a large assortment of Wool and Turkish materials, value \$4,69

Men's extra fine quality Silk and Satin Tecks. Four-in-Hands. Puff, and Ascot Scarfs, in all the newest colors and shapes, value \$1.50 each, at...

UNDERWEAR.

Men's English Merino Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, all sizes, value \$2.25

Men's Natural color English
Cashmere Shirts and Drawors, full regular made, all
sizes, value \$2.50 each, at HALF HOSE.

DRESS SHIRTS.

By their constantly increasing sales, our celebrated brands of unlaundered Drees Shirts prove their superiority over all others in the market at corresponding prices. Being made in our own factory, a perfect fit is assured in the different qualities, viz :

"Columbia", .50c. | "Harvard". 85c. "Yale"...... \$1.00 NIGHT SHIRTS.

Choice assortment of Trimmed Music Night Shirts at 50c., 75c., and \$1 each Also full lines of Scotch Flannel, Silk-and-Wool, and All-Silk Night Shirts at popular prices.

LACES.

The largest coll and Lace fabrics over exhibited by any es tabilshment, including all the latest designs in the Paris market of the popular Chifes Embrotderies, Bended Nets and Veilings. Special reductions in following lines:

Irish Gulpure Lace, ecru shade, 3 inches wide, 30c. yard. Valenciennes Lace, popular design, C inches wide, 11e. yard. Oriental and Valenciennes Lace, Lamp Shade

widths, 250, yard.
Black Chantilly Laces, 6 inches wide, 25a yard; were 50c. All Silk Black Satin Striped Gauzes, 45 inches wide, 48c. yard; were 98c. Black Beaded Grenadines, 22 inches wide. \$1.75 yard; were \$4.50. Black Beaded Grenadines, extra fine quality, \$2.98 yard; were \$12.

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear.

At 39c. pair: worth 50c .- Ladies' Hog lish black Cashmere Hose, all sizes. At 50c. pair: worth 75c .- Ladies' Oper length, fast black Cotton Hose, all sizes. At 25c. pair; worth \$5c.—Children's extra heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black. sizes 61/2 to 91/2 inches. At 39c. pair: worth 50c. -- Children's

English Black Cashmere Ribbed Hose, all At 50c. each; worth 75c .- Ladies' genuine Swiss Ribbed Balbriggan Vests and Drawers (Vests high neck, long and short

sleeves); all sizes. At 98c, each; worth \$1.35-Ladies' genuine Swiss Ribbed White Cashmere Vests. high neck, long sleeves.

Clearing Sale of Blankets and Quilts, To Make Boom for Holiday Goods.

CALIFORNIA LAMB'S-WOOL BLANKETS. 11-4 size at \$6.48 pair; were \$8.50. 11-4 size at \$7.98 pair; were \$10.1% 12-4 size at \$8.75 pair; were \$12.50. 12-4 size at \$11.98 pair; were \$15.75. 14-4 size (extra large) California Blan-

kets at \$12.98 pair: reduced from \$18.55. FRENCH SATEEN DOWN COMFORTABLES. 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$5.98 each; were \$8.65. 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$8.75 each; were \$11.50 6 ft. x 7 ft., \$9.98 each; were \$15.00

6 ft. x 7 ft., \$12.98 each; were \$18

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street. 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.